the demands of the role. The European press is unanimous in approving the verdict of the jure in the Gulleau case. MACK.

Some social clubs exist for the sole purpose of wining and dining noted strangers in order that

STAGE NOTES.

Mile. Belocca has met with great success in Bor-

Lester Wallack is having a \$50,000 yacht built at

Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels

Mile. Rhea is having all her past troubles healed

Lytton Sothern will shortly come to this country

The Emelie Melville and McCall's Bilou Itroupes

Clara Louise Kellogg has "salted away" \$92,-

Christine Nilmon will seen revisit America, with

Aldrich and Parsloc are having a successful outhern tour in "My Partner."

Billy Emerson's troupe are doing the interior

\$1,000 since he abandoned "Davy Crockett" for the

Willie Edouln has lost \$12,000 in his Philadel-

Theatricals were booming in St. Louis last week

Mrs. and Mrs. Albaugh appeared in "The Mer

Walden Ramsey has replaced Charles Thorne as

The Boston Ideals have been delighting crowded

ouses since Mons. Sullivan, the Bay State esthete, olished off Professor Ryan in the p. r.

John T. Raymond's wife, ncc Courtney Barnes,

Venie Clancy, the charming artiste, who forsook

he realms of burlesque to be married last year, is

Bison William (Hon, W. F. Cody) is killing Indians, rescuing captive maidens, &c., with blue-fire accompaniments on the stage throughout the

The Mallorles will put three companies on the

A grand revival of "A Celebrated Case" has on in progress at Niblo's Garden during the

resent week, with James O'Neill, Lewis Morrison

England will soon get value received for inflict-ing Oscar Wilde upon us, for Anna Dickinson is

ngaged for a short season at the Crystal Palas

Theatre, London, commencing in May or June next.

Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday evening

Pierre Bernard, husband of the lan

The three bundred and fiftleth performance of

Fresh," by John T. Raymond, took place at the

Boland Reed, the German character actor, will

star during the season of '82 in a play written ex-ressly for this talented comedian by Fred. Mars-

coline, Richings-Bernard, has presented a life-

sized bust of his wife and all of her music, which she had been years in accumulating, to the Mozart Association of Richmond, Va.

Ellza Newton (Mrs. Blackmore), once a popular actress at the Olympic Theatre, New York, died in

that city a short time since, and her body laid in

the morgue for a week before funds could be mised

The speciacular play of the "Thousand and One Nights," at the Chatelet Theatre, in Paris, has four

undred people on the stage. There are 2.800 cos-

ux, and \$100,000 have been spent on the scenery

The music which Dave Braham has set to the

ongs sung by Harrigan and Hart in their latest

Lawrence Barrett has made a great success in his

There is likely to be a lively dramatic squabble

"blood on the face of the (managerial) moon."

"Miss Morris is the greatest setress I ever saw."

it be fair to form an opinion of her from her ren-

was inaugurated on the 3d instant with two peras inaugurated on the so instant ormanees. The first was Tom Taylor's con

Worcester. The opera was given with full or-

chestral accompaniment, and was sung and acted in fine style. When the curtain dropped on the in fine style. When the curtain dropped on the last set loud and continuous were the accisma-

tions of the audience, in response to which Major Casey, Fifth Infantry, manager, and his able as-sistant, Lieutenant Allison, Second Cavalry, ap-

peared before the footiights and made a few hape

remarks. Last week was presented "A Cup of Tes," combined with a musical entertainment, and next week "Who Killed Cock Robin?" will

cast, which was composed of Captains Butler

tumes, no two of which are alike, thirty-one tab-

from the profession for her burial.

is saying a great deal.

pruning is suggested.

me souventr programme was presented to

oad next sesson with the three Madison Se Theatre successes-" Hazel Kirke," "The Pro-

reported to be very ill in Lower California

has presented him with an infantile Bresh. Truly this must seem a "Gilded Age" to Colonel Seffers.

the hero in "Lights o' London" at the Union

" at the Elks' benefit matinee in

deaux.

York.

next season.

n it, either,

Eastern circuit.

fessor," and "Esmeralda."

and Maude Granger in the cast

chant of Venice" at the E Baltimore on Wednesday.

quare Theatre, New York.

oughkeepste.

have dissolved.

n splendid houses.

a professional tour.

eye to Yankee shekels.

owns in California and Nevada.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Critical Position of the New Prims Minister-His Proposed Reforms Rejected by the Chambery-The Financial Outlook-Other Gossipy Natters.

Panis, Jan. 31 .- " Le roi est saort-vice le roi!" The great Minister and his Calmet have been com-pelled to succumb to the clamor of an obstrope-rous and uncontrollable majority, which thought that the wholesome measures the government was setting on foot might prove too big a pill for small politicians like themselves to swallow. The posion of a Propoli Prime Minister is a most critical and basardous one under the present electoral system, ormed you was the cause of all the late uppleasanthess, was a wise and necessary measure to for-tify the government and help it to carry forward those reforms which France so greatly needs. A little more than two months have passed since the popular patriot was asked by the President to Ministry. He chose men whom he believed to be devoted to his views, and from whom he expected a lively and earnest co-operation in the great mission he had set blusself perform-namely, the political regeneration of France. He was not deceived in his choice, his confidence was well placed, and his principles * were going forward as they ought, except that a pertain opposition from interested parties—which I sufficiently indicated in a previous letter by stating that he could hardly tell where his worst focs were—among his own party or among the adherents of the old regime. The revision of the Constitution and the introduction of scrutin $d\epsilon$ liste were the two leading reforms to which Gambetta had pledged himself, and he fouldy hoped good company. Such clubs, of course, can only be that enough intelligent representatives might be found in the Far West.—Philadelphia News. found in the congress to carry those measures BUT TOTAL BEVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

was soon found to be entirely out of the question at present, as the Sonate would not lend itself to a mre which threatened its own existence, e Clemencean and other Radicals, who owe not only their position, but their influence, to the old style of voting, at once formed a combination against scrutin de lide. Great excitement pre-valled for several days before the question was brought to a vote, and when the ballot was taken with fifty a vote, and when the ballot was taken, with fifty and ority against the government, resignation was the only way out of the woods for the best friend of France and his most able and carnest colleagues. They were not in the least discomflied or chagrined. Gambetta wrote M. Grevy:

"MR. PERSIDENT: In the name of my colleagues and myself, I have the honor to hand you the resignation of the Cabinet of which you confued to me

This note he carried himself to the President's palace, and, with the other ministers, the President's dent of the Chamber, &c., took dinner with the thief magistrate. M. Paul Bert, the admirable Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, pre-tided as if nothing had occurred at a grand meet-ing of the Society of Biology, which society has tone itself the honor to make blin its president for life. The scratin de lists is an actual reform of the electoral system. At present the scratin d'arrondisoment is in vogue, the result of which is that any little bourg which has an axe to grind may send a local favorite who is a more nonentity when hegets to congress, but who may, all the same. cast a vote which may frustrate the aims of the government and make possible such disasters
as has lust departed the represen-

The scrutin de liste means that the voting popu lation of a department (county) shall unite their suffrage according to their politics upon the entire list of nominees for such department, thereby, in the nature of things, assuring a working ma-jority to the government. The reason this measare proved a stumbling-block was that the enemics and half friends of Gambetta began to cry coup d'étal, and proclaimed that such electoral power would be used to raise up sham emperors like Napoleon III, and dangerous dictators like Napoleon Bonaparte. They said evasively that if Gambetia had no such aspirations men might sucseed him who have, and they pretend to feel a certain patriotic horror whenever the new style of election was spoken of. But the most advanced teachers of republicanism—apart from mere radical nondescripts who fought the measure as venomously as the Bonapartists and Legitimatists, because it meant a quietus to them-consider that the Chamber has expressed neither becoming wisdom nor the will of the peo-ple in its action is the premises. A few selections from the leading French papers will best indicate the state of public opinion here in regard to this event, which is the only theme talked about. The Expublique Française, Gambetta's organ, says that in sacrificing the Ministry the Chamber has also sacrificed revision of the constitution and the legislative reforms which the country demands. It then continues: "When the Chamber Imposed this power upon M. Gambetta it did not know him It knows him now. When in the future they shall call upon him they will know that they must take

of which scrutin de liste is the essential condition." The Voltairs, one of the most powerful and best informed of French journals, says: "The fall of M. Gambetta is noble and worthy, and will only serve to makehim a greaterman. But it grieves us because it may compromise the interests of the progressive Republic." The XIXone Statesays: "That it is sorry that the Ministry should have succumbed on the question of limited revision, and not on that of goodia de liste." That is, I suppose, that it gave way to the Chamber in regard to the former but held fast to the latter. The Floure, anti-Republis-Belti ust to the latter the Properties the earl, says: "That the Chamber overthrew the Ministry because they asked it to renounce its cright." La Lautern, anti-Republican, says: "That M. Gambetta has been defeated on the question of personal power." L'Union Republicaine says: "That the deputies either lacked publicaine says: "That the deputies either lacked intelligence, or were playing an infemous farce to place the greatest of French patriots in power only to trifle with and to deceive him." The Gaulois, anti-Republican, exclaims that M. Gambetta's chatinacy concerning scratin de liste was ministerial suicide, and ends with: "It is better so; we don't want any dictator." Thus his friends have a chance to express their sorrow and disappointment, while his fees write their gratified hate in gall, M. de Freycinet will no doubt frame a arounch Republican Cabinet, with Ferry and other members of former Ministries in their old places. Politics will slimmer down to a comparatively tame condition, and all innovation and reform of any moment will be indefinitely shelved. Considerable alarm has been felt throughout Prance

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK and a disastrous panle was only prevented by the timely intervention of the Bank of France, which advanced sufficient funds to enable stock and ex-change dealers to meet their obligations. Many and very sad are the victims of recent speculations on 'change. One hundred million francs were sent to Lyons alone, while unknown sums were applied in Paris and the other large cities. An artificial rise in the stock barometer paturally took place before the final crash, and the restive young aports of the bonicyard were very flish and independent for a day or two, but the entastrophe coming so suddenly and unawares, left many a gentleman in a tight place, and it is said that no less than "several" of them well known in certain high-touch clubs have merried and are going to marry actresses of a certain school who, by their art, &c., have been able to lay up a comfortable bank account. The Spanway for an adaptation of the latest German a ratic success, cutilled "Apajune, the Water Spri with Miss Emelie Meiville in the leading role. government has at last done somethi rather said it, which gives a shadow of hope for its future. It has sent official notice to home staring that the government will refuse its protection to ish pligrims who go from Spain to ald in po Popish pilgrims who go from Spain toald in political demonstrations in favor of the Pope. This is going to be a great year for pilgrims, and the Pope's prespects for a fine harvest are correspondingly good. The Duke and Duchess of Nortosk, Lord and Lady Bether, Miss Lambert, and other noted English worshipers of the Pope are amounted for the tilgrimage, expecting an doubt to draw much small try that way by force of creample. A very forcible flustration of THE SUCCESSFUL STRUCKER of GIVEN IN 2 CASE OF

sgainst odds and obatacles is given in —case of the great artist Cabainel, who has just received \$20,000, or 100,000 frames, for painting a portrait of Mrs. Mackiny. In answer to a gleestion as to the subject of his first work that attracted attention he told an American lady that it was "Christ on the Mount of Olives," and then proceeded to make the following confession conserving his early struggles: "I was only eighteen when I painted it, and the subject was far beyond my powers of execution; but I was very entimetante and very much in earmest and there was something in it alterait. When I first returned to my matter village I had had quite a success for so young a man and had sold several pictures, nevertheless I reached my home with just thirty frames in my pocket. So to replanted my tours and to get means to return to Paris I set about painting the portraits of local magnates and nobodies. The chaiseaux and commy-casts around my matter town are full of portraits that I executed at that epoch, and I sometimes with that I could see them once tours, as there are some of them which I know contain qualities that would not diagrate the beat of my later works." One of the most inlented of rising young American artists, Mr. Goorge Rowlend, has just returned to New. the most allented offshing young American artists, Mr. George Howlend, has just returned to New York, where he has recently supplied some very fine sketches for Harper's Westly, Howlead will undenbeddy make a mark. The initiation of a French lady, Mile. Maris Dernigme, into

THE MYSTERIES OF FREE MASCINEY
resplaying to the first day by a first week was proposed at St. Germain the other day by a and next week "Who Killed uties, members of the Farre municipality, and be given, with a strong cast,

SENATOR MAHONE.

HON, H. H. RIDDLEBERGER'S SPEECH

Eloquent Tribute to the Man Who Has Redeemed the State of Virginia-Stinging Rebuke to the Introducer of the Resolution for Him to Leure.

Manuerité de Valeos In. The Humanots, which role critises consider her especially saited for, Justice has never been donc the part since Manane Carvallo lett the opera. The France-Algerian tokery has been diazon, and some three or four million people are disappointed, if not broken-hearted, while about a themsand are rejoicing ever their lock. No. 2005-822 won the big prize of \$100,000; but the name of the holder of that linely ticket has not been made public. The foreign colony has at last enjoyed the treat it has been jooking forward to, and which proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. I refer to the private theatricals given on Thursday by Miss Heavier. The Salie des Familles, formerly a little Spanish theatre, is located in the Cite du Recirc, off the Fautourg St. Honore, and very near the Madeleinea very central position. Here were gathered together upward of four hundred of the official and social "tom" of the capital to see Miss Hooper play "Fron-Fron." Her support was well chosen, and all acquitted themsalves with the greatesteredt. Most of the actors, such as Miss Hooper, Mr. Dauvers, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Lecomer, Mrs. Dauvers, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Lecomer, Mrs. Dauvers, Mrs. Alle red very experienced in the mysteries of the stage, and if they were not amaleurs might easily are Senator Mahone having visited Richmond, and the Legislature being in session, a Readjuster Il-liberal in the State senate introduced a whereas that his presence was objectionable, and a resolution that he leave the place. Upon this remarka-ble proposition Senator-elect Riddleberger spoke

tion that he leave the pisce. Upon this remarksble proposition Senator-elect Riddleberger spoke
as follows:

Mr. President. I think that resolution, like the
other, will avail very little. I am not opposed to
it, however. It is an invitation to a Virginia gentleman to leave the State—In drive him out of it.
I will undertake to say it will not be done verysoon. I don't think he will accept the invitation
to leave. He is a Virginian, and when he is here
he is at home: when he is here he challenges "the
world, the flesh, and the devil" to expel him. If
he exercises undue influence over the members of
the Legislature, then investigate it. Let the investigation come as it ought to come. If it is to be
woted on as a perly measure, Mahone will stand as
he stood in Washington when accused of raisrepresonling the majority of the people of Virginia.
He answered back that he represented those who
had elected him. When you go back to the people I will give assurance that you will find he has
been representing them. If any geniteman believes he is misrepresenting the people I challenge
one and all of you to vote to day to adjourn the
Legislature and relegate the question to the people. Mahone's answer would then be—

"Lar on, Macden".

And darined be he who first cries
"Hold, enough,"

We are not atriad of the people on this matter.
It may be that in this senate a minority only will
stand by him he will continue to represent his
party, and will not be guided by any instruction
attempted here or elsewhere of this kind.

[Here Mr. Newberry withdrew his resolution to
change the word "instruct" to "request."]

Mr. Bailey—I understand the Senator from Bland
(Mr. Newberry-I save struck one word out.

Mr. Newberry has wild after to request senior Mahone to resign, a support was well chosen, and all acquitted them salves with the greatesteredit. Most of the actors, such as Miss Hooper, Mr. Daurers, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Leeonite, Miss Mare, and Mr. Sails are very experienced in the mysteries of the stage, and if they were not amateins might ensity pass for professionite. As Front-Front think Miss froper approached in some massages the life-like portrait that Julia Dean Hayne and Lucille Western used to make of this character, and throughout it was a very skillful piece of acting. The United States Minister and Mrs. Morton complete one of the boxes, and secret to enjoy the performance immunoity. Miss Marie Van Zanah, the charming young American prima donna, has gone to Monte Carlo for a short step, and on her return to Faris will create the part of fairne, in a new opera of that mane by M. Lee Deliles. The manager of the Opera Comique is very anxious to have her perform "La Travistar," but it is not likely she will undertake it the senson, as she does not feel quite equal to the demands of the role. The European press is manimous in approving the verdict of the jury in

Richmond because he dictated legislation to this Assembly.

I don't propose to discuss questions of personal honor in this body. This is simply an invitation to General Mahone to go away. It is an accusation against him that he is here to dictate to members. He cannot have any influence with what is called the majority. The minority like his association and his company. I undertake to say it would be just as becoming to invite a Senator's wife to go away as General Mahone, unless you give a good reason for it. If he is not discharging his duty you have a remedy.

Mr. Newberry—The resolution does not say dictating, but that his presence gives ground for planshide bellef.

John T. Raymond don't believe that stock com-panies will ever be fashionable again. Mr. Newberry—The resolution does not say dicabiling, but that his presence gives ground for plausible belief." Are you going to expel the eleggmen from this city? I have known the time when you could not enter a pew without hearing a sermon on your duty as a legislator. Are you going to expel your high society, against whom there is "ground for a plausible belief" that they are exercising an undue influence over our Funder Piends? Or are you going to expel the young ladies who used to exert such an influence over our young Funder friends in the Legislatore? We used to bring representatives down here from true constituencies. They come down in homesmut salis and brogan hoots, but they are not here two weeks before they are striding around with swallow-tail costs, blue neckties, and rattan cause. Laughter.] The ladies have brought them over to the Funders under their influence. Nobody proposes to expel the ladies. Why don't some-body offer to expel the ladies. Why don't some-body offer to expel the professed lobbylats here I see around sentators, asking senators to pass every nort of wiid-cat railroad schemes?

Mr. Newberry—Understand am not one of these.
Mr. Riddleberger—Lam not treating this question in the view of a reflection trop senators. Irving, the English tragedian, asserts he has made no positive engagement to come to America. "Patience" will be shelved shortly and "Claude Duval" put upon the boards at the Standard, New Frank Mayo is said to have sunk unward of It is reported that Marian flood will succeed hia Photograph Gallery. He doesn't see any fun Booth, Lotta, and Mapleson's Opera Company all drawing packed houses.

see around senators, asking senators to pass every sort of wild-cat railroad schemes?

Mr. Newberry—Understand I am not one of these. Mr. Riddleberger—I am not treating this question in the view of a reflection upon senators. I am speaking of outsiders. I have seen them. There has been no motion to eject suy of them, But because a gentleman living in Virginia, representing her in the highest office, chose to come back and lends his counsel to his friends, it is proposed to invite him back to Washington. If the had the usual characteristics of the average United States Senator from Virginia's interests and the promotion of her weifare and progress, and been denouncing in Washington this State as a repudiating Commonwealth. He has not lost sight of thee State, though he occupies the highest position that we could give him. He still holds the position as the chalirman of the Readjuster Executive Committee. He still detates (in our counsels giving days and nights, even every hour of the twenty-tour to our party) what he believes to be the interest of the State. When he gives his advice and counsel to us he violater no rule or right, nor skulks any duty. He is paired on all questions of interest to him and us. He is to be requested to leave the State. I undertake to say for one there will be men enough, though a minorily, to curry a vote that will be satisfactory to him, to the friends, the Readjusters, the people who want him here. When you have passed your resolution he will remain here, being the custodian of his own convictions of duty, and will be ready to answer to the popple hereaffe for any derelieof his own convictions of duty, and will be ready to answer to the people hereafter for any derelic-tion of duty that may be charged or employed in the passage of such a resolution as this.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Pavorable Opinion He is Gaining by His Course of Action.

On every hand here is heard the expression that resident Arthur is doing splendidly. It is unquestionably true that he impresses most favor-ably all who meet him. In personal appearance he is certainly most prepossessing. Six feet two inches in height, most symmetrically proportioned, erect, with finely-chiseled features, bright, piereing eyes, massive head, countenance beaming with beniguity and kindness, affable to all, re-fined and elegant in manners, courtly and grace-ful in bearing. What his more intimate friends en, entitled "Cheek." The name is synonymous have long known the country at large is beginning to learn—viz., that President Arthur's mind is east in no ordinary mould. In all the positions of every description be has filled in the past, eminent success has attended him. In the law, in politics, in places of public trust, he has proved himself able, wise, segacious, upright, noble, true. His bearing during Mr. Garfield's long months of suffering showed President Arthur possessed of feel-ings the most tender, sympathics the keenest, and a nature of infinite refinement and goodness.

Every act since he became President shows him he statesman who has a clear and most profound appreciation of the vast responsibilities of his poition as Chief Magistrate of a Nation of fifty mi lions of people. His message to Congress, his ad-dresses at Yorkiown and on other occasions, and the numerous official communications made pub lic to which his name is attached, exhibits breadth of and clearness of comprehension, solidity, and appropriateness of thought, eloquence of diction, and ereation, known as "Squatter Sovereignty," is even more popular and catchy than the airs of the "Muligan" and "Skidmore" series, and this

of and clearness of comprehension, solidity, and appropriateness of thought, eloquence of diction, and felicity of expression that but few of the Nation's brightest steates men possess. As an accomplished statesman, the many important and intricate questions that shall engage his attention will receive wise and intelligent solution. As a politician—which he is in the highest sense of the word—Mr. Arthur has become an expert in reading the characters of ment. This enables him to not wisely and indictously in making selections of those who are to aid in the conduct of the affairs of Government during his administration.

With the greatest confidence it may now be predicted that President Arthur's administration will be characterized by moderation, wisdom, justice, patriotism, and an unswerving purpose to do right, "as God gives him to see the right." None need doubt but that while first and foremest he will be the President of all the people of the great Nation whose Chief Magistrate he is, he will every seep in mind also that he is a Republican, and will never in one jot or Uttle prove false to the great principles of the Republican party, or faithless to the patriotic millions who compose that party, if Mr. Arbur's administration is characterized throughout with the moderation, wisdom, and patriotics methods for exercised—and on and patriotics methods. new play of "Pendragon" in New York, where he received a genuine evalion at the initial perform-ance. His own acting is warmly commended for its vigor and spirit. The play is criticised some-what on account of its length and the number of extended declamatory passages, and judicious The alleged comic opera, "L'Afrique," by Wayman McCreery, a St. Louis Journalist, has not proved a "go" at the Eljou Opera-House, New York, and, after three weeks of Indifferent busi-ness, will be removed the 29th Instant to make derized throughout with the moderation is char-on, and patrictism he has so far exercised—and ere is every reason to believe such will be the so—it is not at all unlikely that the Republi-in party, recognizing in bin the "good and third servant," will make him his own accessor the great office he now occupies.—Washington erequondence Mussac (Mil.) Journal. in the courts over "Taken from Life," the new scossional play, by the author of "The World," Mr. Henry Pettit, of London. Both Mewrs. Sam

Colville and Thomas MacDonough claim to have purchased the right to produce it on this side of the "big pond," and sirendy there appears to be Color Blindness in the Navy. Representative Harris, from the House Commit-tee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the subject of color blindness in the navy, submitted to the House Thursday an exhaustive report, and recommended the adoption of a joint resolution relating to color blindness and visual acuteness in dition of this one role, Mercy Merrick. We have no such powerfully intense actress in England. She is a great artist, in my sense of the word, because persons employed in the navy and merchant marine. It authorises and directs the Fresident to appoint some suitable person, who, with one line officer of the navy and one medical officer of the navy, to be detailed or designated by the Secretary of the Navy, shall attend and represent the United States in any international congress or convention held by authority of law in any European nation to consider and act on said subject. It appropriates \$10,000 to defray the expenses and provides that the person so appointed and the officers so detailed shall join in a report of the proceedings of such congress or convention and of the conclusions reached thereby, if any, to the Freedient, to be by him laid before Congress to the end that an international system of examinations for colorbindious and tests for visual actitatess and standards for colors for signals used at sea may be established by law. persons employed in the navy and merchant ma all she does, all she says, in the manner of the imagination to supplement k. That is what I mean by art." The dramatic season at Fort Reogh, Montana, in one act, entitled "To Oblige Benson," which was rendered in a manner most creditable to the Ovenshine, and Lieutenant Woodruff, Fifth Infautry, and Mesdawer Carier and Girard. The second was Grossmith's bright little operetta, en-titled "Cups and Saucers," with Lieutenant and Mrs. Partello as General Declah and Mrs. Numbers

"The National Republican. General Brady has sold his interest in THE Na-TIONAL REPUBLICAN. But it will remain under the editorial management of Hon. George C. Gorham, and will continue the same bold, independent, honest advocate of the right that has rendered it such a power in the Republican party. Mr. Gor-ham is one of the ablest, and bravest, and trucest men connected with the American press. It would, in my opinion, have been a mistortune to the Re-publican party to have lost his services.— Wast-ington correspondence Bay City (Mich.) Trobute.

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS. Perits from the Present Architecture o

Pablic Edifices.

To the Edifices.

To the Edifices.

To the Edifices.

There seems to be a sort of manis here and elsewhere for the erection of degant and expensive edifices for places devoted to public worship, education, and entertainment, while at the same time there appears to be a phenomenal, if not criminal, neglect of the proper means of preserving, health and protecting life in their architectural.

had, negreet of the proper means of preserving, health and protecting life in their architectural arrangement. The late fire in the Jefferson School building points with much emphasis to this fact. It is admitted on all hands that if that conflagration had occurred during school hours the loss of life must have been very sad, so defective was the means of egress under anything like a panic. In view of the circumstance that the fire occurred in the night, when it might have taken place while the edifice was full of children, and the rapidity with which the flames spread, it is not strange that a feeling of siarm has been awakened in the public mind, together with a serious distrust of the judg ment and wisdom that have marked the archite tural construction of our public buildings.
THE DESIRE FOR ORNAMENTATION

seems to have engineed all ideas of proper ventila-tion to guarantee health, protection against fire and the preservation of life in case of confiagration while occupied. The ventilation is uniformly bad, and the means, or want of means, of egre under excitement is still more reprehensible, per-haps. Fortunately, no serious calamity has as yet overtaken our city in the way of conflagra with loss of life, but our escape can be st-tributed more to the fact that no serious fires have occurred than to the safeguards provided in the proper construc-tion of our public edifices. For the defects that occur in the construction of our public buildings our municipal authorities are alone responsible

occur in the construction of our public buildings our municipal authorities are alone responsible, as our school-houses are constructed precisely as they determine and direct. If loss of life shall occur in our school-buildings under a panic created by fire the blood of the little ones sacrificed will be upon the skirts of those who central the architectural arrangements of those edifices.

WASHINGTON IS JUSTIAY PROUD

of its fire department, for it is among the most effective, under a full supply of water, of any in the country; but the duty of our District government does not end with that provide through severs requirement for healthful ventilation to our public edifices, and ample means of egress from all public places where multitudes of our people assemble for the purposes of worship, education, entertainment, or toil. Those in authority can only acquit themselves of responsibility, should disaster of this character overtake us by providing ample means of escape should a confagration occur. The primary consideration with them should be to preserve health and life in the construction of public edifices and especially our school-houses, leaving the matter of ornamentation in architecture as secondary. Now that steps are being taken for the rebuilding of the Jefferson, School house an admirable opportunity is offered to our effy father to introduce hool house an admirable opportunity is offered our city fathers to introduce nursouss in Architecture.

The architect should be especially instructed to provide for healthful ventilation, security against fire, and ample safeguards to life in case another conflagration shall overtake the property. These precautions, carefully and skillfully introduced, will alone present our authorities blameless in the public eye. The health and life of our off-spring should never be sacrificed upon the altar of parsimony, economy, or mere show, for even education itself is of little value to a dead child, or to one whose future is bedonded by ill-health contracted through foul vapors engendered by improper ventilation.

AN IMPORTANT NEED. A Public Library for the Special Use of District Citizens.

To the Editor of This Marchilean: While public attention has for years very justly been urgently called to the importance of erecting a suitable building for the use of the great Congressional Library, the necessity of providing a library for the special use of the citizens of Washington has to a great extent been overlooked. The need of such an institution here is seriously felt. There are many thousands of people here who have no such access to valuable collections of books as that which the citizens of all the lead-ing cities of this country now freely enjoy. The want of such advantages for literary culture has produced a very observable provincialism, not at all creditable to the National Capital. It is true that the small libraries in some of the Departments afford to a few of those in official life a lim-

all creditable to the National Capital. It is true that the small libraries in some of the Departments afford to a few of those in official life a limited supply of reading matter, but nine-tenths of the people of Washington are without the means of mental cultivation peasessed by the Inhabitants of nearly every city of any importance in this country. It is sometimes said that this want could be supplied by opening the Congressional Library at night for the use of the citizens of Washington. This suggestion is utterly impracticable, and is founded upon wrong ideas as to purposes to which that great collection of books cushit to be exclusively devoted. The special important uses which it will always be needed for will forever render it unexpedient to use it as a circulating library. It is, and will always remain an important auxiliary to congressional legislation, and for this reason alone the books ought to be kept constantly in the library building for the use of the officials entitled to consult them. Moreover, with its growth it will become more and more the resort of men of letters, sciuntists, and all classes of students and investigators from every part of the Republic. It would be obviously improper to allow books to be withdrawn from such a library for general circulation, as thereby persons coming from distant parts of the country to consult particular volumes might be prevented from doing so by finding them withdrawn for the temporary use of some citizen of Washington. The National Library is destined to become the great workshop of American acholars. It is now growing so rapidly that in a few years it will be needed excusively for the use of Congress and of the numerous students in special departments of inquiry who will daily crowd it. It is therefore vain to look to that institution for the books needed for the use of the general public of the National Capital. That want will have to be supplied by a separate library in a separate building. It is properly the duty of the Board of Education to take

PUBLIUS.

Tuo Inquisitive.

"Mamma, is the old hen going to be sent away for the summer?" "No, Charlie, but why do you ask" "Well, I beard papa tell the new governess that they would have a fine time when he sent the old hen away for the summer." Mamma put little Charlie to bed.—Philadephia Times.

ART ATTRACTIONS.

-Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death" is now -A historical and art loan exhibition is being

beld at Norwich, Conn. —George S. Wamon, of Boston, is at work on a naval battle piece—the fight between the Consti-tution and the Guerriero.

-Hans Makart is engaged at one and the same time on some huge frescors for a dining-room and a portrait of Sarah Bernhardt.

-Thirty-one Americans are registered as str dents at the Academy of Arts in Munich, C

-" Off the French Coast-Moonlight," by W. P. W. Dans, has been bought by several gentlemen of Philadelphia and given to the academy of that -The International Art Exhibition at Vienn

this year will be opened at the Kunstlerhaus for six months, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September. -Recent sales at auction in Chicago disposed of paintings by George Inness, William Hart, So

ag, Blerstadt, Harry Chase, C. P. Ream, and Alber -Larkin G Mead, the sculptor of several ha clicfs and other works for Washington, D. C., has

een elected to a professorship in the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence. -The exhibition of the Chicago Art League will pen on or about the 20th of next month

league is composed of young artists who have studied almost entirely at home. -The new museum for the Smithsonian cost the covernment \$220,000. It will be used for the meetings of the National Academy of Sciences and other national organizations relating to science. -The bronze effigy of Professor Henry will stand

on the west side of the new museum of the Smith-souian, and will bear no inscription save the name of Joseph Henry. The statue is by W. W. Story and it costs the Government \$15,000,

—It is rumored that Melssonier will give to the Louvre his celebrated "Etcher," in which the light falls on the figure of an etcher from a high

casement, and the artist has entered the lis

against the best of the old Dutchmen. -Among the most recent excavations made in different parts of the world that under the care of the Governor of Malia has brought to light five floor mosaics, three mosaic pictures, a number of marble statues, inscriptions, and coins. Another at Bessorsh, under M. de Sarzae, the French con-sul, comprises specimens of cruciform writing; battle scenes in marble relief, and statues of bron graulte, and purphyry, bearing traces of Egyptian influences. A third, undertaken at a place near Vufel, in Italy, by Prince Torlonia, after two signal failures in the same place by other excavators, has unearthed some socient Greek vascs, dating from the fourth century H. C., and still other vascs or more ancient origin, besides a large Kyliz by the old Greek painter, Duris.

NAVAL MARRIAGES.

ALLIANCES WITH NAVY OFFICERS.

Professional Reputations and Prospects Injured by Unfortunate Wedlock-Inconvenience of Wives and Babies at Foreign Stations.

Many a young officer's professional reputation has been ruined and his prospects killed by an unfortunate alliance or by constant application and wire-pulling to avoid the service that belongs to him by right, for family considerations, and many a man whose ambition has never been aroused by reason of an early resignation to donestic life will hear with sluggish blood the nusic of the guns or by reason of lack of fit ex-erience be rendered valueless. Recently a man-of-war was ordered unexpect-

edly to winter in an ice-bound and isolated port, where mail facilities were of a meagre nature. The number of married officers who suddenly became ill and unfit for duty was astonishing. Their thip was turned to ridicule, and her efficiency must have been impaired by their deperture. An officer should by law be made to remain a bachelor officer should by law be made to remain a bachelor until such a time as will fasture his considering properly the significant question," Will this woman do me honor?" and if his reason tells him yes, then will he know that she will do honor as a representative of his countrywomen in foreign and perhaps rarely-visited lands.

One Gubhins, for instance, takes his wife to

One Gubbins, for instance, takes his wife to Belengarie, and the wives of the residents call to give her a cordial welcome. The German women, signing from the narrowness of her views, her ack of knowledge of books and authors, and ex-treme frivolity, think she must be a little wild indian, and examine her closely to see if she isn't red; the French women shudder at her style of dress, and the wife of the English governor prodist, and examine her closely to see if she isn'ted; the French women shudder at her style of dress, and the wife of the English governor pronounces her decidedly had form. Then they unite in a tranquil species of wonderment as to whether all American women are like this one, eventually arriving at the sugacious conclusion that she is portlaps a trifle superior to the rest, as she does not wear feathers and a blanket. The mortlifled officers of the ship consider themselves poweriess. No man among us all has the moral courage to you to Guibbins and say, "Your wife, by her unbridled tongue and singular actions, has made horself disagreeably consplexious. She is doing us all a great deal of harm socially, and you onth to send her home!" Guibbins adores his wife, and, with a happy unconsciousness of the fact that we are arruggling to bring our fattering courage up to a point that will result in Mrs. Guibbins hanishment, tells us that she's a most remarkable woman (wherein we heartily agree with him), and refreshes our drooping aprits with a little sneedete of how has night, at the dimer at the Prench cousel's she sat upon Lady Carraway, who was moving out to dinner ahead of her. "What if she is the Governor's wife:" my wife said. "In America we don't have any such nonsense; and, anyhow, the cat may ait down with the king, if it cones to that," &c.

What other naval officers than our own have their wives and babics and nunses chasing round the world after them? Is it dignified and proper? Their presence on a station often lights the tinder of discontent in a vessel that is to burst some day into a furious flame and make that pandemonium of the sea—an unhappy ship. At the ball at the Prefecture, just as I've found out that the lovellest woman in the room, just arrived from the capital, has no partner for the cotilion, and am on the point of asking the holtor, &c., a note is handed me. I know its meaning, and, furious at this continued persocution, yow a stern rofusal. I am doubly ludignant that it should be handed me

How my resolutions vanish lieave my fellowvictims to fancy. I go, and the recording angel is
kept busy until 4:05 next morning dropping tears
upon the words he had just written down. Frank
Gray confesses, when he comes off in time to take
half his afternoon watch next day (I am standing
it for him), that the innumerable things the doctor
had told him to do for the baby consisted in working
a small bellows, the nozzle of which was inserted in
the baby's mouth, until its little stomach was distended, then to treat it for wind on the stomach,
din and water in equal parts, sweetened to the taste.

the oney's mooth, unto inthe animon was distended, then to treat it for wind on the stomach,
cin and water in equal paris, sweetened to the taste,
with a dash of Angostura bitters, and a bit of the
rind of a lemon squeezed in. Dose, a teaspoonful
every time the baby cries.

In the Italian service an officer cannot marry
unless either the indy or himself possess sufficient
fortune to keep up the dignity of his position.

When an officer of the French navy wishes to
marry it is nessessary to ask permission of the
Minister of Marine, and at the same time to state
that the lady possesses a fortune of at least 25,000
tranes. This efficial them satisfies himself that the
statement is correct by communicating with the
civil functionary who is familiar with the financial condition of her family, and this information
has to appear in writing at the time of the civil
marriage.

marriage.

In the Russian navy an officer cannot marry under the rank of sub-fleutenant, nor under the age of twenty-three years. If he marries before he is twenty-three years. If he marries before he is twenty-twe he must show that he possesses a capital of 5,000 roubles.

Up to the grade of captain-fleutenant in the German service an officer must have a capital of twelve thousand thelers before he can marry, and must also show certificates as to the respectability of his flances and also of his cover are respectability.

tweive thousand thelers before he can marry, and must also show certificates as to the respectability of his flonce, and also of his own moral character. Happily it is not an American custom to make a business matter out of so secred a contract as matringony, so that we could not, were we so inclined, propose so indelicate a step as the regulation of marriage father may by the wealth of the contracting parties; but we can, nevertheless, see the evil working of a system that allows a boy to be entrapped in some unfortunate hour into chains that are to be hung around his neck as long as he lives, unless a sympathetic and discriminating Providence sees fit orid him of his incumbrance.

A licutement in the navy has, in his pay, the equivalent of \$60,000 in Government bonds. With so much more from his wife he can maintain an establishment and social status commensurate with his position under the Government, which is one of high trust and confidence. We can, however, readily dispense with the question of fortune if we can secure legislation that will result in the establishment of regulations forbidding officers to marry until they are identenants or thirty years of age.

By that time they will have seen something of

marry until they are lientenants or thirty years of age.

By that time they will have seen something of the world and be able to judge wisely of the gravity of the step. The service will not then be manapered by young officers whose duty it is to go to sea and learn their profession, but whose lofty ambilion seems to be to remain on shore and coddle their bables. Service feeling will receive a new impetus. The young and aspiring, bound by no stronger ties than are born of the idle filtration of an hour, will give their fine abilities and splendid energies to the profession they have chosen and whose glory will become their own.—

Chiled Service.

OUR FLAG.

Hait! brightest banner that floats on the gale." Fing of the country of Washington, half! Red are thy stripes as the blood of the brave, Bright are thy stars as the sun on the w Wrapt in thy folds are the hopes of the I Banner of Washington, blessings on th

Mountain-tops mingle the sky with their snow, Prairies He smiling in sunshine below Rivers as broad as the sea, in their pride, torder thine empires, but do not divide: Niagara's voice far out-anthems the sea Land of sublimity, blessings on thee!

Hope of the world, on thy mission sublime, When thou didst burst on the pathway of time, Millions from darkoese and handage awoke, Music was born when Liberty spoke; fillions to come yet shall join in the glee— Land of the pilgrim's hops, blessings on thee!

Empires shall perish and monarcides fidi. They rew stail persist and monarcides fall,
Kingdoms and thrones in thy glory grow pale;
Then shall live on and thy people shall own
Loyalty's sweet where each heart is thy throne;
Union and Freedom thins heritage heCountry of Washington, blessings on thee!

—W. E. Robinson.

NEVER SUSPECTED IT. A letter on the table lies: I do not recognize the hand, And yet my heart is throbbi and yet my heart is throbbing and There's Joy light in my yearning eyes, Is it from mother, old and gray,

Or from the little trusting r Whose heart I won before I strayed Out to the mountains, leagues away? Refore I break the seal, I prem My lips upon the envelops, And oh! a boundless wealth of hope Is lavished in that soft caress.

Peace, fluttering heart! Oh, soul, at atili Why should my trembling frame receil? My letter comes from Bridget Doyle; It is—it is my laundry bill -don Francieco Bulletis

DRUG STORE DRINKS. He's a mighty respectable citizen; he Gets his stimulant drinks at the neighboring drug

nd his roug is as pleasant agany you'll see On the shelf of the usual American mug-store. He imbibes never aught but the simple prescrip-

Dr. Barteycorn gives him each day as he passes, And he says to himself, "Never man should a nip It's far better, I trow, than to awallow blue

In the glass he perceives that his nose is aglow hoalft.
And yet whisky's no drug; as the most of us know;

It's the making of many a citizen's wealth He's a mighty respectable citizen; he Has a care that his name be respectfully spoken; He's a pillar of pharmacy, all men serres, And his nose is a true pharmaconical token. NEW MEXICO.

An Indiguant Protest Against Misrepre sentation of the Territory.

To the Editor of The HappenLican:

The New York Trees of February 6 published an article headed "Greasers of New Mexico," supposed to come from Trinidad, Colorado. It sets forth that the people of New Mexico are a "low, mongrel race, mixed with Apache-Navajo In-dian, and negro; the women all prostitutes," &c. dian, and negro; the wamen all prostitutes," &c. Why the Tanes could possibly publish such an article, to its disgrace and that of the author, attempting to bring disrepute upon the people of that country, can be seen only in the light of a job. The Thurs is (supposedly) a Republican paper. This letter appears just as a bill is up in Congress for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State; ominous. That Territory is settling up fisiter than any of the others, teches in cold, sit. flister than any of the others; richer in gold, ail-ver, and other minerals than any other State or Territory in the Union, except, perhaps, Colorado;

vor, and other minerals than any other State or Territory in the Union, except, perhaps, Colorado; with the best climate under the shining sun. There are and will be fully seventy-five thousand Americans (so-called) in that country by the last of May, and about the same number of Mczicaus. The latter are hospitable and kind, and aboutnely as good and law-shiding citizens as we have in any part of our country. Their selection of Representatives to Congress show that they have some pride in putting their best men forward, whether Mexicau or American. The writer of the Trates letter claims to have lived there "some," and says he "speaks a diffe Spanish." Probably his "Spanish" is about as correct as his knowledge of the country and people. His associations when there (if he ever was were probably among the "Apache-Navajo Indiana, negroes (as he calls them), and white horse-thicves," for good society would no doubt spurn him from its presence. The real facts are just the reverse of his statement; or, in plainer words, a more dishounced as "all prostitutes," compare favorably with those of any other State or Territory. There is an inherent pride in the females amounting to the exclusion of strangers—the virtuous pride of the old Latiu race, for that is what they are. This people may be castly misjudged. Strangers do not as a general thing have ine cubre to their best society; their language being different from our own, their natures also, they are more likely to be condemned than landed. No drop of the Apache-Navajo blood of any of the wild tribes runs through their veins, nor is there any affiliation with the negro. I would not answer such cowardly misrepresentations if I did not think them just what I have denominated them, and know them to be false, as all others know them so to be who have over lived in that country and know the people. I will add that I have lived years among them, know well their country and know the people. I will add that I have lived years among them, know well their country and know the m

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: At an early day we shall have in our midst the naual movement for a celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The recent action of a number of Irish-American associations in some half-dozen of the chief cities of the country shows that popular sentiment and patriotic counsel are against any frit-tering away of the resources of the 17th of March in idle and vain parades and banquets. The exigencies of the struggle of the suffering and oppressed people of Ireland call for the utmost exertions on the part of those of their kindred here in America who are willing to practically aid in the strugglo now in progress in that island, and it will be an outrage if even the smallest item of help should be lost in the observance of a custom which is now " more honored in the breach than in the observance." It this connection I beg you to invite the attention of thoughtful and patriotic Irish-American citizens to the following wholesome and timely advice of the editor of the New York Irish-American, a gentleman who has devoted the last years of his life and his means to the cause of Fatherland. THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

* * The same reason which prevailed during the past two years against such a system of celebration are in just as much in 1822, and will, we trust, have even more weight against the silly arguments which will no doubt be brought up in the annual "conventions" by the petty demagorues who have for years made these parades the means of folising themselves into the places in the gift of the trading politicians of all parties, we publish this week the address of the representatives of the Chicago convention, one of the most influential bodies of true representative in fuluential bodies of true representative in fuluential bodies of true representative Irlahmen ever assembled anywhere, to their fellow-countrymen, in which they specially call attention to the celebration of the 17th of March this year, and ask that the money heretofore uselessly spent in such pageants shall be given to the Land League fund, through which it can be made available for Ireland's welfare. The Land League is so well organized everywhere now that we do not anticipate that any movement looking to a celcbration contrary to the recommendations of its representatives will meet with much success among our people; and those who are responsible for the failures in this city of the past couple of years can very opportunely take a lesson from their former experience. As the address of the executive committee very spily says:

While more than four hundred of the first citizens of our country—the chosen and intropid leaders of the race—are compelled by the forigin enemy in Ireland to suffer the tortures of condemned feions, although guilliess of crime, denied bail and refused trial; wille the tenantry, in still greater numbers, are being cruelly evicted for onpad rents, notwithstanding the valuated advantages of an alleged beneficent smaller, and a secionce of oviction, says the patriot probate, shished wellar representation military establishment levers to live at all, you must tive by industry on the band."

While a vast f

ay processions on St. Patrick's Day in the United states and the revelry of the banqueting room yould be silke reportant to propriety, and painting, foot humiliating, to every earnest son of our suffer-

ng country.
This is sound patriotic advice, and should be accepted and acted upon by all true Irishmen on next St. Patrick's Day. Let us by every means within our reach strengthen the hands of the men at home, who in this crisis are fighting the battle of our kindred and nationality. And then—when the victory that in the near future awaits the good cause shall have been won, as it surely will be-we can have here, if we choose, a genuine national "inbilee" celebration, such as will be creditable to us as a people, and will in its dignity and appropriatness more than compensate for the abstention and sacrifice we are now called ipon to make on principle. CLAN-NA-GAEL

MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE FAIR. The Old Lndy Drinks Oblong Ten and Evidently Enjoys Herself.

Mrs. Partington sat at the refectory table, her face radiant with satisfaction, her bounet hanging by the strings from the back of her chair, and her benevolent spectacles contemplating the sur-roundings. "What will you be helped to?" whis-pered a voice in her car. "Thank you, dear, for your polite attenuation," she replied, looking be-nignly upon the charming attendant: "I will take if you please, a cup of obloom tes, with mills take, if you please, a cup of oblong tea, with milk and sugar-not too sweet-and if you will be sure that it is not made of the celymowinary water that the doctor wrote about, I shall be much obliged," "How are you enjoying the fair!" asked Dr. Spooner, as he dropped into a vacant chair along-side of her, somewhat to her surprise. "I dare say," said she, as she scanned the list of delicacies lying before her, "that I shall enjoy it with my less. When one is decomposed by walking there is nothing like a cup of tea to restore the equal-shraham, and here is enough to saturate the appetite and give strongth to the exaspersived limbs. This is different, dector, from the poor soldiers' air, with only hard tactics and the long roll to sustain them, to say nothing of the avalanches; and how they could stand it. It is land to say," I meant by my inquiry," said he, "to learn how you were enjoying the fair—the bazar—destrued to scene a home for disabled veteraps." "Aht" she replied, with a ferror that seemed to add to the exhalation from the decociou now set before her. "It is a grand display of patriotism and donation for those who helped us in our hour of need, when cotton cloth was sixty centas yard and sugar thirty-three; and it has siny warm corporation," she went out with the doctor, and made him interest himself in many schemes for swelling the fund. say," said she, as she scanned the list of delicacies

Colonel Starr, who was arrested a lew days ago for taking part in a confidential policy game at St. Louis, was the friend, companion, and confidant of Gharles Miller, known in the South as Kid Miller, who was shot and killed by a saloon keeper in New York last November. Though there was a great disparity in their ages, the Colonel and the Kid were for many years always together. The Colonel had a habit of flourishing his hand, bow-ing low, smiling blandly, and introducing himself and the Kid as "Colonel Stab, sih, from Nobile, sib, and my son, sib f"

The Colonel and the Kid bad at one time the reputation of being the most expertmen in their line of business in the South. But the Kid was the

repetation of being the most expertmen in their line of business in the South. But the Kid was the most scule and daring of the two. In New Orleans, about five years ago, his attention was called to a wealthy planter for whose money many a plan had been hind, but who had thus far excaped the chuches of the smartest of Miller's colleagues.

"Watch me," said Miller.

He walked behind the planter, and, suddenly raiding his long right log, gave him a kick that sent his glasses and hat light in one direction, his care in snother, and hanself sprawling in the mud within sight of hundreds of persons congregated about the St. Charles Hotel and vicinity to whitess the March Gras lestivities. Rawing kloked the planter, Miller hastened to pick him tip.

"I beg ten thousand pardons, sir," he said, as he assumed an air of hundred; "I mishook you for my brother."

He cantinued to talk in his easy, gracaful style till he had mollified the planter and made a favorable impression on him. Then he longist the man a new suit of broadcloth, a new hat, and a new care, and took kim of to dime. That eventing the planter went to the rooms of the "club" is which Miller behunged and won \$2,000. But five days thereafter he had lost meanly \$7,000, and started for home with a steamboat dicket, for which he owed.—St. Zena News.

He is an End-Man. Shakspeare was not very far wrong when he painted the grave digger in "Hamlet" as a bumorist. The grave digger is always an end-man,

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

EXCELLENT FAMILY RECEIPTS.

How to Make Good Bread, Several Kinds of Ruffins Different Styles of Puddings and Cake, Baked Beans, and Brown Brend for Boston Palates.

No most seems to be complete without bread, and yet how few persons there are who realise how much the health of the family depends upon having it of the very best quality. It is often sour, heavy, poorly baked, and tasteless, and for this reason many families are obliged to depend upon the nearest bakery for their supply, not being able to have it properly made at home. A good baker in the neighborhood is not to be despised, for many times a loaf is needed in a hurry, and for a many times a loaf is needed in a hurry, and for a change baker's bread is sometimes very acceptable—but the continued supply required for every family should be manufactured at home, and there is no reason why it should not be white, light, sweet, and inviting. If the directions given below are carefully followed every housekeeper can have good home-made bread, for superior for a stand-by than the best baker's bread ever made. Three things are necessary to insure success. First good hings are necessary to insure success. First, good flour; second, sweet, fresh yeast; third, patience, Good broad cannot be made in a burry, and if the housewife considers the time lost that she be-stown upon it she might as well abandon the idea of making it altogether and send to the near-est bakery for her supply. BREAD.

Sift into a large bowl three pints of floor. With the warm water mix it into a rather thick batter and add one cup of good home-made yeast or balf a cake of compressed yeast which has been dissolved in warm water. This is called a sponge, and it should stand for two hours or until perfeetly light. When it is quite light add one table spoonful of salt, same of white sugar, and a tea-spoonful of lard or butter, and sufficient sitted flour sponds of and or other, and summers sitted hour to form a dough. The latter must upt be tot soft and should be kneaded in the bowl or on the broad-board until smooth and close-grained. Let it stand in the bowl until it is light, and then moid out into loaves. Place the loaves in buttered para and let them rise once more and bake them from one-half to three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven, taking care that they do not burn.

GRHAW BREAD.

GRAHAM RREAD.

GRAHAM RREAD.

Take one pint of sponge, as made for white bread, and add to it salt, a small cupful of molasses, and sufficient Graham flour to form a nof dough. Knead it and mold into loaves. When light bake three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven.

EGG-BREAD, Take one pint of corn-meal, add three beates eggs, a cupful of boiled rice, a teaspoonful of but-ter, same of sait, and sufficient aweet milk to make a batter. Bake in a shallow, square pan in a quick

RICE MUFFINS. Sift one pint of flour into a bowl; add a table-spoonful of butter or land, a teaspoonful of malt, one cup of cold boiled rice, a teaspoonful of haking powder, two cups well beaten, and suffi-cient milk to form a batter. Bake on a griddle like buckwheat cakes.

like buckwheat cakes.

Yorkshires murriss.

Make a sponge of one pint of flour, a cupful of mashed potatoes, a small cupful of yeast or a third of a cakes of compresses; yeast, and enough of water to form a batter. When it is quite light add a leaspoonful of sait, same of sugar, and sufficient sifted flour to make a soft dough. Knead it well, and when it is light break off the dough into pieces the size of an egg, and roll them out into round cakes. Let them stand a short time on the board and bake them one griddle, turning frequently to prevent burning. They should be crisp and well browned.

BAKED BEANS.

BAKED BEANS.

Pick and wash one heaping plut of navy beans.

Pick and wash one heaping plut of navy beans,
Put them in a saucepan, with enough cold water
to cover them, and let them simmer over the firs
until they come to a boil. Drain off the water and
put them in a New England bean-pot or an earthern pipkin, with half a pound of sweet pickled
pork, which has been scored across the top.
Make a snake of molasses over the top and fill the
yessel to the brim with boiling water. Let them
cook slowly from six to eight hours in a moderate
oven, watching them to see they do not burn at
the top or bostom. Do not add any more water.
When properly dene each bean should be whole
and of a brown color. Turn the pot upside down
and shake them out upon a flat dish, but do not
stir them.

ROSTON BROWN BREAD.

Take two cups of course corumeal, one cup of rye flour, and half a cup of molusses; add salt and mix all together with two cups of milk. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in some warm water, and add it the last thing. If more milk is needed to BOSTON BROWN BREAD one teaspoonful of sods in some warm water, and add it the last thing. If more milk is needed to make the dough soft enough to pour it can be added, or water will answer. Four the mixture into a deep pan or small its bucket, and steam it three hours; then let it stand in a quick oven un-til well browned. Serve warm.

BATTER PUDDING.

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Take one pint of milk and three tablespoonsful of flour and beat them until smooth. Add a small quantity of sait and three eggs, yolks and white beaten separately. Bake in buttered cups or a pudding-dish about half an hour in a quick oven. Serve warm with sauce.

Beat to a cream hair a pound of butter and one pound of sugar. And two tablespoonsful of resewater and hair a nutmer. Beat very light eight eggs (reserving the whites of three for the meringue) and sir them into the butter and sugar. Butter a pudding-dish and line the bottom with thin slices of cake or delicate slices of broad. Over this place a layer of fresh orangon of broad. SOUTH CAROLINA PUDDING

PRUIT CARR.

Beat to a cream one pound of butter and a pound and a quarter of sugar. Add half of a numer, half a tenspoonful of ciunamon, five eggs like yolks and whites beaten separately), and a tenspoonful of od soda dissolved in one plut of new milk. Then stir in slowly one pound and a half of sinder flour, a pound and a half of sinder flour, a pound and a half of sinder contains, and a quarter of a pound of sliced citron. Bake two bours and a half in a moderate over. This is a good cake, but it is not a genuine black cake.

PICKINGS.

-A joily dog-the type-setter.-Courier-Journal. —When a couple make up their mind to get mar-ried it may be called a tie vote.—Somerville Journal. "I'm the light of this menagerie!" cried the pir. Then the other beasts wanted to put him

-We judge that Miss Dickinson is meeting with some success. She refuses to talk with reporters, and has begun to snub the minor members of hel company.—Emira Free Press.

and has begun to sunt the milnor members of hei company. Elsery Free Press.

—Why they do not speak: Brown—"I never consider a dinner perfect without soup. I always have soup when I dine? Forge—"And do you ever have anything else ?"—Boston Transcript.

—"Did I understand you, sir, to say that Senated Voorhees is in the lishis of tripping the light faultable?" "Oh, no; not at all. I only spoke of him as the famous Dan, sir."—Louissile Converse. Journal, —The samual convention of the New York Woman Soffrage Association was held last week. The question of the asthetic decoration and culting up of back hair was considered and the price of scalakin sacques was denounced.—Press.

—The matter of age: Fair bride of ninetees summers—What Jean they all see in her? I'm sure she's over thirty, and no woman is worth looking at after that." Matron (age unknown—Nor worth speaking to before, my dear!"—London Prack.

—A wide difference: "There is nothing like

don Punch.

A wide difference: "There is nothing like setting down," said the retired merchant confidently to his neighbor. When I gave up business I settled down and found I had quite a comortable fortune. If I settled up I should not have had a cent."—Oil Con Levick.

a cent. —Oil Cox Perrick.

—An open question: Bridget (looking at the pleture over the manthepiece)—"What's thim marts ?" Mrs. Dolocart.—"Those are cheruta Bridget." Bridget.—"Theore are cheruta Bridget." Bridget.—"Theorems, is 1.7 Mary Annesys as how they was bats and I says twins, barring the wings."—Horseyal Lempoon.

—An Andover (Mass.) man committed sticide by drinking a plut of firk. If he had used the pala economized, watery fluid that is mind a passion with some of our contributors he might have drunk a gailou of it and fired for fifty years.—Buringson Inackee.—That's an firk redible story.

—Inferentiall: Said Room to Pogg, who had best indusing in some of his vagaries. "Excuss my mentioning it, but now that we are alone, let me remaind you that there are always a fool and a crific in every company." "Two is small company," replied Fogg, "but why do you call me a crific in every company." "Two is small company," replied Fogg, "but why do you call me a crific in every company."

A Georgia Independent's Defiance. Dr. Felton of Georgia, whose war upon Bourben-ism evidently means bissiness, says: "The old ory of "adical," traitor, "disorganizer, de, won't do this time. It is worn out in this part of the do this time. It is worn out in this part of the country. Some of the loudest bemocratic isadous were the most blatant in 1865 on the other side and their present willingness to open up a smooth way to official spoils has condoned all formes crimes. Unless there is some new sait injected into the body politic the party has lost its savor, and the cry of 'coslition' against the Independents is only a new name for 'stop thief'—that betrays the thief itself."

The Way to Beduce Crime. When the hip pocket is abolished forever from interican pants—fromers—the work of the crimi-tal courts will be reduced one-half.

The police of Philadelphia made 45,136 arrests not year. When you think of this you will see now little time a policeman in the City of Brotherly Love has for sleeping on his post. His hours of mosted rest are constantly disturbed.— Hamber.

Louisville talks of catabilahing a free art gal-ery, where citizens may pass the time between trinks.—Chicago News. Chicago would have one. too, but she liss no time basween drinks. What is home without a night-key?-Lowell Can

see. It's equivalent to a ticket to a first-olass lec-ture or a symphony in white.—*Hoslan Times*. The baby elephant is going to share the honer of the circus next summer with the h